THE
BEE REVIVED:
OR, THE
Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Designed for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's *Taste* and *Principles*, and laying before the Reader, at *one View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of *Wit*, *Learning*, *Politicks*, *News*, and *Business*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LXXIII. VOL. VI.
From *Saturday*, *July* 13. to *Saturday*, *July* 20.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was *suppressed*, after Number X, by *certain Persons*, for *certain Reasons*, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any *Free Nation*.

See a particular Account of this *Affair* (which has made a good deal of *Noise*) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so *well* received by the Publick before it was *suppressed*.

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Illæ continuo Saltus Silvasq; peragrant,
Purpureosque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidosque fovent; hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. VIRG.

The BEE:

OR,

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

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An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Eſſays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *ſtrongeſt Arguments* on *each Side* of the Queſtion, in all Diſputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with ſeveral *Original Compoſitions* in *Proſe* and *Verſe*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domeſtick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A Liſt of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the moſt *Remarkable Books* Publiſhed *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Publiſhed at *Home*, with *ſhort Reflections* upon ſuch as *deſerve* it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Courſe of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

N° LXXIII. From *Saturday July* 13. to *Saturday July* 30.

——— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. A Continuation of the *Proceedings* and *Debates* in the late Seſſion of Parliament, with the *Original Speeches* on the moſt *remarkable Occaſions*.

II. The Speeches of Mr. Pl---r, Mr. D---y, Sir Wm W----m, Sir R----t W———le, Mr. Pu----ney, Sir Wm Y-- ge, C----l C-----ey, Ld. Mor---th, Sir Jn Ru-----t, Mr. C-----k, Mr. Sa----ys, The Mr. of the R------ls, and others upon ſeveral *Remarkable Motions*.

III. Some Remarks on the Courtly Mr. *Walſingham*.

IV. A *remarkable Letter* containing a *Character* of the late Duke of *Berwick*.

V. A *Key* to one Part of it.

VI. The *Nature* and *Tendency* of the preſent *Oppoſition*.

VII. Foreign Affairs and political Reflections.

VIII. Domeſtick Occurrences and the Drone's Collection.

IX. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*

X. *Vice* and *Virtue*.

LONDON: Printed for *M. Harris*, at the *Bee-Hive*, oppoſite to St. *Clement's-Church*; where Letters will be taken in.

The laſt BEE

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II. The Speeches of Mr. P——y, Sir Wm W----m, Sir R——t W——le, Mr. P——m, Sir J----n B——d, Mr. Sp——r, Mr. Pl——r, Mr. C——n, Mr. A——ws, Mr Sh——n, Mr He----te, and others on ſome *remarkable Occaſions.*

III. Remarks on the *late Elections*, and the *Senſe of the People.*

IV. A Letter from *Timothy Scrubb Eſq;*

V. Remarks on the late Elections for *London* and *Briſtol.*

VI. Character of the late Lord *B*-----.

VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VIII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

IX. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

X. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*

THE
B E E Revived:
OR, THE
Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

N° LXXIII. VOL. VI.

We concluded our Parliamentary Proceedings *in our last* BEE *with Mr.* Pul——y's *Speech, against* augmenting the Number of our Land-Forces; *when this Gentleman had done speaking,*

MR. P————m *stood up again, and explained a little what he had before said, with Respect to the calling home the Regiments from* Gibraltar, *and with respect to the Disposition of Quarters. And then,*

W————r P————r Esq; "I cannot but think, Sir, that is highly reasonable for Gentlemen to expect a little more Satisfaction than what they have yet got, as to the Necessity for this Augmen-

Mr. P————r's *Speech.*

" Augmentation, before they agree to it. This Houſe " has always been ſaid to hold the Purſe of the People, but " if we ſhould agree to any Tax, or to any Meaſure " which may oblige us to load the People with Taxes, " without the leaſt Reaſon aſſigned, I am ſure we could " not juſtly be ſaid to be Maſters of the Purſe of the " People; we would be only the Slaves who carry it, in " order to open it as often, and as wide as our Maſters " ſhall pleaſe to command. From all that has been yet " ſaid, I cannot ſee, that we are in any immediate Dan- " ger, either at Home or Abroad; and I am afraid, " that the putting of thoſe three Regiments upon the " Eſtabliſhment of *Gibraltar* may be done with a View to " make the People of this Nation feel the great Expence " of that Place, in order to make them ſick of it, and " ſo to induce them the more eaſily to agree to the Deli- " vering it up.

Mr. D——y's *Speech.*

The Hon. *E——d D——y* Eſq; " The Number of Land-forces now " propoſed to be added to the Num- " ber voted laſt Year, I muſt own to " be but very inconſiderable; but, Sir, as the Number " voted laſt Year was by many Thouſands more than I " then thought neceſſary, I muſt now look upon all thoſe " Thouſands as an Addition made this Year to the Num- " ber of our Land Forces; and as that Addition is much " larger than I can judge to be neceſſary, from all that " I have heard from thoſe Gentlemen who are ſo fond " of increaſing our Army, I cannot but be againſt any " new Levies.

" Gentlemen tell us, that the Expence of the Aug- " mentation propoſed can be but very ſmall; it is, ſay " they, but four or five and thirty thouſand Pounds, but " to this I muſt add the Expence of thoſe many thou- " ſands which laſt Year I thought very unneceſſary to be " kept up, and in this Light the additional Expence of " our Army for this Year will amount almoſt to hun- " dreds of thouſands: Beſides this, Sir, thoſe Gentlemen " ſeem to forget that every Man that is added to the Ar- " my is a Man taken from the Labour and Induſtry of " their Country, and with this View the real Loſs to the " Nation will amount to double that Sum: Do they think " that the Labour of a working Man is to be valued at " nothing? Sir I believe that, at the moſt modeſt Com- " putation,

" putation, the Labour of every working Man in the " Kingdom, one with another, brings in 20 *l.* to his " Country: It is by the Labour and Induſtry of ſuch " Men that the Trade, and, conſequently, the Riches " and the Power of this Nation is ſupported, and there- " fore the taking of any ſuch Man from his Labour muſt " be doing a real Injury to his Country.

" What was mentioned by an Hon. Gentleman ſome " Time ago, affords me really, Sir, a moſt melancholy " Conſideration: He was afraid leſt an Army of at leaſt " 18,000 Men ſhould come to be made a Part of our " Conſtitution, and I am of Opinion, that the Gentle- " man's Fears are by much too well founded; for there " ſeems to be now ſo many Gentlemen who look up- " on an Army of 18,000 as always neceſſary for the Sup- " port of our Government, that tho' we have for ſome " Years paſt been in a State of the moſt profound Peace " and Tranquillity, yet we have never been able to re- " duce our Army below that Number; but, as I am of " Opinion, Sir, that that Number is not neceſſary in " Time of Peace, as I think it is ſufficient, even tho' " we were in ſome little Danger of a War, therefore I " cannot agree to any Augmentation, unleſs I ſee ſome " greater Neceſſity for it than has been yet ſhewn to this " Houſe.

" Sir *W———m W———m.* " I " ſtand up, Sir, only to obſerve, " that my Hon. Friend over the Way " has done me Juſtice in ſaying, that " the Amendment I have moved for was principally " with a View of having a little Information from ſome " of thoſe Gentlemen in the Adminiſtration, as to our " preſent Situation, in order that I may from thence be " able to judge of the Neceſſity of complying with the " Demand made by the Crown: This is, Sir, I think no " more than what the Parliament ought to deſire, and " certainly has a Right to expect; and therefore I can- " not even yet think, but that ſome Gentleman, who is " qualified for that Purpoſe, will riſe up, and give us " at leaſt as much Information about our preſent Cir- " cumſtances, as may enable us to give ſome Reaſon " for our conſenting to the Augmentation now demand- " ed.

Sir W———m W——m's *again.*

Mr. C———of the E———r.

Sir R---t W---le's *Speech.*

" Tho' I had resolved, Sir, to sit still " and say nothing in the present De- " bate, yet, as I believe myself point- " ed at by the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, when I " find myself so often called upon, I cannot forbear gi- " ving some Answer to what Gentlemen have been plea- " sed to say against the small Augmentation of our For- " ces, which has been proposed. As to the Information " which Gentlemen are so fond of having, I do not really " know what they mean by it, or what they want to be " informed about: It is publickly known, that there is a " War now broke forth in *Europe*, even his Majesty in " his Speech has taken Notice of it, and in the same " Speech his Majesty has been pleased to declare to us, " that he is as yet no Way engaged in the War, nor " would determine himself 'till he had examined the se- " veral Facts alledged by both Parties: This, Sir, is a " Deliberation consistent with the Wisdom of his Ma- " jesty's Counsels, and from thence we may be assured, " that we are not as yet any Way concerned in the pre- " sent War; we may, 'tis true, be concerned relatively " and consequentially, but, from what his Majesty him- " self has told us, we must conclude that we are under " no present Engagements, and therefore I must think it " strange in Gentlemen to expect or desire any Declara- " ration from his Majesty, by those who have the Ho- " nour to serve him, before any Resolution has been ta- " ken, nay, even before his Majesty could possibly have " an Opportunity to enquire into those Facts, which, he " has told us, he will thoroughly examine before he de- " termines what he is to do.

" But, Sir, as it is a Matter of the utmost Conse- " quence to all the Powers engaged in the War to know " what Part *Great-Britain* is to take, or whether or no " we are to take any Part in the present War, we may " conclude, that they are all extreamly anxious about " knowing what we are to do, and, surely, if there is any " Power in *Europe* who may in the Event become the Ene- " my of *Great-Britain*, particularly interested in, and there- " fore anxious to know the Result of our Deliberations, it " would be a very good Reason, if there were none other, " why Gentlemen ought not to expect the Satisfaction they

" seem

" ſeem ſo earneſtly to deſire, eſpecially before ſo full and ſo " publick an Audience: This, I ſay, Sir, would be a good " Reaſon for his Majeſty not to declare his Reſolution " here, even ſuppoſing he had come to a Reſolution; " and till his Majeſty thinks fit to publiſh his Reſolutions, " Gentlemen may believe, that neither I, nor any other " Member of this Houſe, who has the Honour to ſerve " the Crown, will be ready to make any Declarations in " this Place, 'till we do it *ex Officio*, and by his Maje- " ſty's Orders.

" Now, Sir, without any further Information, let us " conſider the preſent Circumſtances of *Europe*. we all " know, and his Majeſty has told us, that a War is broke " out in *Europe*; we are not immediatly concerned in this " War, but as the too great Succeſs of either ſide may " endanger the Liberties of *Europe*, we are certainly con- " cerned in the Event; and as we are concerned in the E- " vent, thoſe Powers who may perhaps now, or may here- " after come to think, that we are in Intereſt, nay, for Self- " preſervation, obliged to declare againſt them, will not " they, as ſoon as they begin to think ſo, endeavour to " take us at a Diſadvantage, and, before we are prepared " for our Defence, in order to prevent our attempting to " put a Stop to thoſe ambitious Views which Succeſs may " inſpire them with? Is it not therefore neceſſary for us to " be upon our Guard, and to provide in Time for our own " Defence? upon this Conſideration, the Neceſſity for the " Augmentation propoſed, which ſome Gentlemen pre- " tend they cannot diſcover, is to me ſo apparent, that is " ſpeaks itſelf; and the Demand is, in itſelf, ſo modeſt, " and ſo evidently ſhews, that his Majeſty's Inclinations " are to lay as few and as eaſy Burdens on his People as " poſſible, that I muſt ſay, the making of any Difficulty to " comply with it does not teſtify any great reſpect towards " his Majeſty, nor a warm Affection or Zeal for his Go- " vernment; and therefore I hope the Queſtion will be " agreed to without any Amendment

" As to the Inſinuation made by a worthy Gentleman " over the Way, that there was a Deſign to make *Gi-* " *braltar* appear expenſive, in order to make People ſick " of it, and induce them to conſent to the giving it up, " the repeating this Inſinuation is, I think, Sir, a ſuffici- " ent Anſwer to it; for to ſay that the Miniſtry, by ad- " ding three Regiments to the Defence of *Gibraltar*, are

" in

" in a Plot, to deliver it up, has ſomething ſo ridiculous " in it, that I am ſurprized it ſhould drop from the Hon. " Gentleman; but I am perſuaded he did not mean to be " ſerious when he made that Inſinuation, and therefore I " ſhall take no further Notice of it.

Mr. P——ey's *Speech.*

W——m P——cy Eſq; " I believe, " Sir, moſt Gentlemen, as well as my- " ſelf, whoſe Expectations were raiſed " when the Hon. Gentleman ſtood up, " have met with a very great Diſappointment: That Gen- " tleman, from whom we had Reaſon to expect ſomething " that would have been of Weight in the preſent Debate, " has not only told us, that we are to have no Reaſon for " what we are deſired this Day to agree to, but has given " us very little Hopes of having at any other Time that " Information which one would think a *Britiſh* Parliament " might expect. Are we, Sir, to vote powerful Fleets, " and numerous Armies; are we to lay new and great " Burdens on the People, and all this without being told " any Reaſons for what we are deſired to do? What Sa- " tisfaction can we, Sir, give our Conſtituents, if they " ſhould ask us, why we have augmented our Standing- " army, which muſt always be dangerous to the Liberties " of our Country? Why we have conſented to the increa- " ſing the publick Charge, which is already heavier than " the People can bear? Really, Sir, to this moſt mater- " al, and, I think, moſt reaſonable Queſtion, I know, as " yet, of no other Anſwer we can give, but only that his " Majeſty has told us in his Speech, that there is a War " broke forth in *Europe*, in which we have no manner of " Concern; and his Miniſters have told us, that we ought " to be afraid of the Armies and Fleets raiſed and fitted " out by our Neighbours, becauſe they are under an abſo- " lute Neceſſity of employing all the Armies they can raiſe, " and all the Fleets they can fit out, in thoſe Parts of *Eu-* " *rope* which are moſt remote from us; we have Zeal, Sir, " I hope we have all a great deal of Affection and Zeal " for his Majeſty's Perſon and Government; but do not " let us allow his Majeſty's Miniſters, or even his Maje- " ſty himſelf, to expect ſuch a blind Zeal from his Parlia- " ment: It is inconſiſtent with the Dignity of Parliament, " and I am ſure that Parliaments thirty or forty Years a- " go would hardly have been perſuaded to have ſhewn ſo " much Complaiſance to the Miniſters of the Crown.

" What

" What has been obſerved by ſome Gentlemen, I own, " Sir, weighs greatly with me: From the Demand now " before us we have Reaſon to conclude, that 18,000 Men " may be the Number intended to be always kept up with- " in this Iſland, even in the Times of the greateſt Peace " and Tranquillity, and that the Augmentation now re- " quired is done with a View only, that when ſuch Times " ſhall again come, thoſe in the Adminiſtration may have " an Opportunity to pretend great Merit, in reducing the " 1800 Men now propoſed to be added: We all know " what Jealouſies and Fears the People have entertained " at the continuing of this Army, during the laſt Years of " perfect Peace and Tranquillity both at home and abroad; " and if that Meaſure ſhould be again attempted, when " thoſe Days of Peace return, every Man muſt then con- " clude, that that Army is kept up, not for defending us " againſt our foreign Enemies, but for the Safety of thoſe " who have rendered themſelves odious among the Peo- " ple, and for defending them againſt the Reſentment of " an injured and a plundred Nation; If this ſhould ever " happen to be our unfortunate Condition, the People will " certainly make a Struggle for the Preſervation of their " antient Conſtitution: This will certainly be the Caſe, I " know it muſt be the Caſe, and when it is, I hope thoſe " who ſhall bring us under ſuch hard Circumſtances, will " find that even this Army of 18,000 Men will not be a- " ble to ſtand againſt the whole People of *England*. I " have a great Opinion of many Gentlemen who have " now Commands in the Army, and if ſuch a Caſe ſhould " happen, while they have any Command, I make no " doubt but they would behave as their Predeceſſors did " at the Revolution. I dare ſay, that moſt of them " would ſoon be found of the People's Side of the Que- " ſtion.

" If we are, Sir, to have any Share in the War, the " Addition of 1800 Men is but a Bawble; and if we are " to have no Share, why ſhould we bring any additional " Expence upon the People? The Hon. Gentleman would " not ſay, poſitively, that we were engaged or were not " engaged, or that we were or were not to be engaged, " but that we might be engaged relatively and conſequen- " tially; and this refined Quibbling, Sir, is, it ſeems, all " the Satisfaction, all the Reaſons, he will vouchſafe to " give Gentlemen, for agreeing to the Demand now

" made

" made upon them. Is an *Engliſh* Houſe of Commons " to take this as a Reaſon for breaking in upon their Con- " ſtitution, and for loading their Conſtituents with Tax- " es? Surely, Sir, let our Condition be never ſo bad, " and I believe it is bad enough, if the Advice of Parlia- " ment is wanted on that Occaſion, if their Aſſiſtance be " deſired, they ought to have a full Information of the " preſent Circumſtances of the Nation, and they ought to " have ſufficient Reaſons given for the Demand that is " made; but it ſeems we are for the future to have no " other Reaſon given us for complying with any Demand " that comes from the Crown, but only becauſe it is " asked; and if any Gentleman ſcruples to take that as " a ſufficient Reaſon, he is, it ſeems, always to be told, " that his not agreeing readily to the Demand will be " looked upon as a Want of Reſpect to the Crown: Let " us, Sir, have all due Reſpect to the Crown, but for " God's Sake let us have likewiſe ſome Regard to our- " ſelves and to our Fellow-ſubjects, without which I am " ſure we have no Buſineſs here, nor can the Nation ever " reap any Benefit from our meeting in this Place.

" The extraordinary Expence of the Augmentation " now asked for, is ſaid to be but 34 or 35,000 *l.* It is, " at leaſt, 35,000 *l.* which is a Sum that may, perhaps, " ſound but little in thoſe Ears which are accuſtomed to " Millions, yet it is a great Sum, and will be thought ſo " by the People of *England*, who are already over-bur- " dened with Taxes and Impoſitions: It is an additional " Expence, which no Man ought to conſent to, unleſs " he ſees an abſolute Neceſſity for ſo doing: The Hon. " Gentleman, 'tis true, ſays, that the Neceſſity is appa- " rent, and that it ſpeaks for itſelf: It is well it does ſo, " for no Gentleman has as yet thought fit to ſay any " Thing for it; but as I neither can ſee this apparent " Neceſſity, nor hear it ſpeak for itſelf, I muſt there- " fore as yet be for the Amendment which has been pro- " poſed.

Sir W———m Y———ge's Speech.

Sir *W———m Y———ge.* " The " Queſtion now before us is, in my " Opinion, Sir, ſo reaſonable, and the " additional Expence, which the Hon. " Gentleman who ſpoke laſt was pleaſed to call a great " Sum, is, I think, ſo far otherwiſe, that I believe eve-

" ry

" ry Gentleman in this Houſe, when he heard the Mo-
" tion made, was ſurprized at the Modeſty of the De-
" mand, and could not but admire his Majeſty's Wiſdom,
" and the great Care he had of doing nothing that might
" be burdenſome to his People.

" Gentlemen may, if they will, ſhut their Eyes, and
" not ſee that Object which ſtands before them in the
" cleareſt Light, but the Neceſſity of what is now propo-
" ſed is to me as apparent as the Sun at Noon-day.
" Though we be not as yet any Way engaged in the War
" now carrying on in *Europe*, yet no Man can anſwer
" for future Events, nor can we know what Reſolutions
" foreign Courts may hereafter come to; it is for this Rea-
" ſon that we ought to be always well provided for our
" Defence againſt any ſudden Attempts that may be reſol-
" ved on or made againſt us; and we certainly ought to
" be better provided for our Defence when our Neigh-
" bours are at War, than when they are in a State of
" profound Tranquility: When they are at War they
" always have Armies in the Field, and Fleets at Sea;
" they have many Pretences for marching their Armies
" wherever they have a Mind, and for fitting out what
" Fleets, and at what Places they think proper; with
" ſome of theſe they may come upon us at unawares,
" and when we think that their Warlike Preparations are
" deſigned againſt thoſe they are actually at War with;
" whereas, in Time of Peace, though they have Stand-
" ing-armies, yet thoſe Armies are diſperſed and in
" Quarters, and if any Number of them ſhould be ga-
" thered together, and prepared for an Expedition, we
" would have a Right to demand the Reaſon for ſuch
" Preparations, and we could eaſily judge, whether or
" no they were, or could be, deſigned againſt us; as to
" their Fleet, it is the ſame, tho' in Time of Peace they
" have Ships of War, as well as other Ships, yet their
" Men of War are moſtly laid up in their Docks, and
" their other Ships employed in their proper Buſineſs;
" and if they ſhould begin to fit out a Fleet, and pre-
" pare for a naval Expedition, we would have a Right to
" demand whither they were deſigned, and could eaſily
" judge, whether or no they could be intended for an In-
" vaſion on us; in either of which Caſes, we would
" have Time to prepare for giving them a proper Re-
" ception: From this Conſideration it appears evident to

" me, that it is neceſſary for us to have both a greater " Fleet at Sea, and a more numerous Army at Land, " when our Neighbours are engaged in War, than we " have Occaſion for when they are all in a profound " Peace; and I cannot but think that the Augmenta- " tion now propoſed is the leaſt that can be judged ne- " ceſſary.

" As to the Conjectures, Sir, which Gentlemen have " been pleaſed to throw out, of what may be intended " when Peace ſhall be again reſtored to *Europe*, I think " no Gentleman now in this Houſe is any Way concerned " in them, or obliged to give any Anſwer to what has " been ſaid upon that Subject: If what ought to be then " done be not done, let thoſe who ſhall then have the " Honour to adviſe the King anſwer for it; but a Sup- " poſition that they will not do their Duty, can be no " Reaſon for us to neglect or to refuſe doing our Duty " upon the preſent Emergency. The Hon. Gentleman " was pleaſed to ſay, that he had heard no body ſpeak, " or give any Reaſon for the Neceſſity of the Augmenta- " tion propoſed; if it be ſo, I am ſure I have heard no " Gentleman ſay any Thing againſt it, and therefore, " ſince nothing has been ſaid of either Side of the Que- " ſtion, let every Gentleman give his Vote, according to " what his own Thoughts may ſuggeſt to him.

M———r of the R----ls's Speech.

M———r of the R———s. " As I " ſhall always ſhew a great Willing- " neſs in complying with any Demands " which his Majeſty ſhall pleaſe to make, when I ſee " that they are requiſite for ſupporting or defending the " Honour and the Intereſt of this Nation, ſo I ſhall al- " ways be extreamly cautious, of agreeing to any Thing " that may bring new Loads upon the People, by increa- " ſing the publick Expence, unleſs when I plainly ſee an " abſolute Neceſſity for it, and therefore, Sir, I cannot, " for all I have yet ſeen or heard, agree to the preſent " Motion. I am not ignorant of the preſent State of Af- " fairs abroad, but as we are not as yet any Way enga- " ged in the Quarrel, I can ſee no Danger we are in " from any Power abroad, and therefore I can ſee no " Reaſon for our making any additional Proviſion for our " Defence; for tho' we were really in ſome Danger, we " have, in my Opinion, ſufficiently provided againſt it " by the large Armament we have already voted for the

Sea-

" Sea-ſervice, which as it is our natural Defence, was chear-
" fully, and I may ſay unanimouſly agreed to: Nay, if we
" were to give ſome Aſſiſtance to ſome of the Powers
" engaged in the War, which no Gentleman has yet ſaid
" we are, it is certain that we may aſſiſt as effectually by
" our Fleet as by our Land-Forces, and in ſuch Caſe I
" ſhould be for augmenting our naval Force rather than
" our Land-Army.

" The Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt endeavoured to
" ſhew, that we ought to be better provided for our De-
" fence, when our Neighbours are engaged in a War, than
" when they are in a profound Peace; but in my Opinion,
" if we are no way engaged in the Quarrel, we have then
" leſs Occaſion to provide for our Defence, becauſe when
" our Neighbours are engaged one againſt another, they will
" certainly be ſo far from doing any thing that may diſoblige
" us, that we muſt then be courted by both Parties, if not
" for our Aſſiſtance, at leaſt for this, that we may obſerve
" an exact Nutrality, and to me it really ſeems a Paradox to
" ſay, that any Nation in *Europe* will be more ready to
" attack us, becauſe they are already deeply engaged againſt
" another Enemy. For this Reaſon I muſt conclude, that
" we are in no Danger of being attacked, 'till we come to
" a Reſolution to join one Side or other; when we have
" once come to ſuch a Reſolution, we ought to provide for
" Offence, as well as Defence, and 'till then we ought to
" ſave as much as poſſible, that we may be able to exe-
" cute our Reſolution, when taken, with more Vigour.

" Gentlemen talk of *France*, and of the great Armies
" they have in the Field, and the great Fleets they have at
" Sea; but I am ſure we can be at preſent under no Appre-
" henſions from them: That Nation has now Work enough
" upon their Hands, in ſending two great Armies to dif-
" ferent Parts of the World, and providing at the ſame
" Time for their own Security at home; and whatever
" Fleets they may have at Sea, it is certain, that they will
" have no Occaſion for them elſwhere; nay, even tho' they
" had not, I doubt much if it be in their Power to ſend any
" ſuch Fleet to Sea as could give us juſt Cauſe of Fear; for
" when Gentlemen talk of Invaſions, I hope they do not
" think, that this Nation is to be conquered by Ten or
" twelve thouſand Men; and unleſs they could ſend at once
" ſuch an Army as would be able to conquer the Nation,

" any leſſer Number would be juſt ſo many Men thrown " away; for our Fleet would not only prevent Succours from " coming to them, but would likewiſe prevent its being in " the Power of thoſe who landed to make their Eſcape out " out of the Iſland.

" But beſides its not being in the Power of *France* to at- " tempt any Thing at preſent againſt us, I believe it is not " in their Inclination: They certainly look upon us as their " Allies, and have, I believe, good reaſon for ſo doing. I " ſhall not enter into a Diſquiſition of the many Engagements " we are at preſent under to foreign Powers, but I am afraid " they are ſuch, that whatever Meaſure we may purſue with " Reſpect to the preſent War, it will not be eaſy to recon- " cile the Honour and the Intereſt of this Nation: If our " Intereſt ſhould call upon us to aſſiſt the Emperor and his " Allies, I am afraid we muſt forfeit our Honours to *France* " and her Allies; and if our Intereſt ſhould call upon us " to aſſiſt *France* and *Spain*, we muſt equally forfeit our " Honour to the Emperor; nay, if we ſhould obſerve an ex- " act Neutrality, I am afraid both Parties would have ſome " Grounds for accuſing us of a Breach of Faith: I ſhall not " pretend to give Names or Epithets to any Meaſure, or " to any Miniſter, but a Management which has brought " the Honour and the Inteteſt of the Nation thus to claſh, " I cannot applaud.

" As the Deſign of propoſing the Amendment which has " been offered, ſeems to be only in order to procure ſome In- " formation, or ſome Reaſons for the Augmentation deman- " ded, I muſt ſay, that if the Demand on one ſide be thought " ſo very modeſt, it muſt be granted, that what is asked on " the other ſide is fully as modeſt; and if nothing has been ſaid " for or againſt the Augmentation, it certainly ought not " to be complied with, for there is an eternal Reaſon a- " gainſt it, which every Member of this Houſe muſt know; " the People of *England* are not to be loaded with unneceſ- " ſary Charges: If this new Charge be unneceſſary, it ought " not to be complied with, and if there be a Neceſſity for it, " that Neceſſity ought to be ſhewn to this Houſe; the Par- " liament has as good a Right to have the Reaſons for any " Demand from the Crown laid before them, nay, and a " better too, in my Opinion, than the Crown has to ex- " pect their Compliance, without ſhewing them any Reaſon

" for

" for their ſo doing; and therefore, till ſome Reaſons be " offered for our complying with the Demand, I ſhall be " for the Amendment.

Mr. S———r. " I am heartily ſor- " ry, Sir, I ſhould differ from the hon- " ourable and learned Gentleman over " the Way, with whom I have always " till now, concurred in Queſtions of this Nature, and for " whom I have the greateſt Reſpect and Eſteem. As I " have always been one of thoſe Gentlemen who have ap- " peared againſt keeping up numerous Standing-armies in " Time of Peace, I think my ſelf obliged to give my Rea- " ſons before I give my Vote for the Augmentation propo- " ſed; for tho' I thought that we ought to keep up a large " Standing-army in Time of a profound Peace, yet when " there is a War actually kindled in *Europe*, when our " Neighbours are all making vaſt military Preparations, I " muſt think that we ought then to add a little to our Forces " both by Sea and Land, not only for our own Security at " home, but likewiſe to add to the Influence which we " may have, and ought to aſpire to, with all the Parties " engaged in the War. *Mr. S——r's Speech.*

" It is certain, Sir, that if there were no Parties nor Di- " viſions among us, this Nation would have no Occaſion " to be afraid of ten or twelve thouſand Men poured in by " Surprize upon us; in ſuch Caſe I do not believe that a- " ny Power in *Europe* would attempt to invade us with dou- " ble the Nnmber; but as there are Parties and Diviſions " among us, and always will be, as long as we are a Free " People, ten or twelve thouſand Foreigners, joyned by all " the Power of the Diſſafected amongſt ourſelves, might do us " a great deal of Miſchief, if not overturn our preſent happy " Eſtabliſhment, eſpecially if we had but a ſmall Number " of regular Forces at home.

" It is likewiſe certain, Sir, that none of the Powers en- " gaged in the War will attack us, or do any thing to diſ- " oblige us as long as we remain quiet, and they are under no " Apprehenſions of our being about to join with their Ene- " mies. But when ſuch a general War is broke forth in " *Europe*, when the united Forces of *France*, *Spain*, and " *Sardinia*, are tearing the Emperor's Dominions in *Italy* " aſunder, are we to be altogether unattentive? Are we to

" fit

" fit entirely regardleſs of a War which may end in the " total Overthrow of the Ballance of Power in *Europe*? " Surely, Sir, we are not; and if we ſhould reſolve to " join either Party engaged in the War, or if either of " them ſhould but ſuſpect ſuch a Thing, would not the " Party againſt whom we ſhould reſolve to join, or who " ſuſpected that we were to come to ſuch a Reſolution; would " not that Party, I ſay, attempt to make a ſudden Invaſion " upon us? For tho' they could not perhaps expect imme- " diate Succeſs, yet it might give ſuch a Diverſion to the " Arms of this Nation, as might prevent its being in our " Power to put a Stop to their ambitious Views, or to " preſerve the Ballance of Power in *Europe*.

" In this Caſe, Sir, it is of no Weight to ſay, that, " after we are come to ſuch a Reſolution, it will be Time " enough to provide for our Defence; for, as I have " ſaid, the Apprehenſions of our Neighbours may be ſuf- " ficient Cauſe for them to invade us, and thoſe Appre- " henſions we can know nothing of 'till we feel the Ef- " fects of them; but even as to our own Reſolutions, " they may happen to be diſcovered, as ſoon as taken, " and as it requires a long Time to raiſe any Number of " Land-Forces, and to diſcipline the Men, ſo as to make " them fit for Service, it will be too late then to begin on- " ly to provide for our Security at home; we ought be- " fore we come to any ſuch Reſolution, at leaſt, to be ſe- " cure at home; and then, after it is taken, we may with " Eaſe provide for acting an offenſive Part.

" Upon the whole, Sir, if any very large Augmenta- " tion had been now demanded, I ſhould not perhaps " have given my Vote for complying with that Demand, " without having been a little better informed as to the " Neceſſity for making ſuch an Augmentation; but the " Augmentation now asked is ſo ſmall, that I look upon " it as done chiefly with a View of ſhewing the World, " that there is a good Harmony ſubſiſting between his " Majeſty and his Parliament, which, perhaps, ſome " Powers abroad have been made to doubt of; and therefore " I ſhall not only heartily comply with the Demand made " by his Majeſty, but I wiſh that no Sort of Unwilling- " neſs had been ſhewn by any Gentleman in this Houſe; " for as nothing can give ſo great a Weight to the Coun- " ſels of this Nation among foreign Princes, as a ſtrict

" Union

" Union between the King and his Parliament, ſo nothing
" can give ſuch a Stab to our Influence abroad, as an At-
" tempt to deſtroy that Union; and if *Great Britain*
" ſhould loſe all the Weight it has in the Scale of *Europe*,
" to what a Paſs it might bring the Affairs of *Europe*, I
" ſhall leave to Gentlemen to judge.

" In ſhort, Sir, thoſe who oppoſe an Army, as well
" when it becomes neceſſary, as when it was unneceſſary,
" I muſt ſuſpect of having ſome other Reaſons for their
" ſo doing, than thoſe they publickly avow. To me the
" Neceſſity of the Augmentation asked appears to be ſuf-
" ficiently evident, and therefore I am ready to give my
" Vote againſt the Amendment propoſed.

After him T———s W———m *Eſq*; *Member for* S—y *in* Suffolk, *ſpoke againſt the Augmentation. And then,*

Sir J——n S——t A———ns. " I

Sir J—n S—t A—ns's *Speech.*

" cannot perſwade my ſelf, Sir, to a-
" gree to the Motion as it now ſtands,
" becauſe I have, as yet, heard no
" Reaſon given for convincing me, that the Augmentation
" now demanded is neceſſary, for tho' it be called but a
" ſmall Number, yet to me and to all thoſe Gentlemen
" who were laſt Year of Opinion, that the Number of
" Land-Forces then voted was by much too large, the
" Augmentation muſt appear to be very conſiderable, as
" has been already obſerved. By the Arguments I had
" formerly heard, for continuing the Army, and the Ar-
" guments I now hear for augmenting the Army, it ap-
" pears plain to me, that ſome Gentlemen are of Opini-
" on, that an Army of at leaſt 18000 Men will always be
" neceſſary for the Support of our Government, and con-
" ſequently muſt become a Part of our Conſtitution; for
" when our Neighbours are all at Peace, we are told,
" that we muſt keep up at leaſt that Number of regular
" Troops, becauſe our Neighbours have nothing to do
" with their Troops elſewhere, and may therefore make
" a ſudden and unexpected Invaſion upon us; and when
" any two of our Neighbours are at War with one ano-
" ther, which is the preſent Caſe, we are told, we muſt
" keep up a numerous Standing-Army, becauſe our Neigh-
" bours have large Armies in the Field, and great Fleets
" at Sea, which they may turn ſuddenly againſt us.

" I have, Sir, a very good Opinion of the *Engliſh* Sol-
" diery, and when they have been properly employed,

" and

" and kept in Action, they have always done great Ho-
" nour to their Country; but an Army kept here at home,
" in a State of Inaction, and wantoning in Lewdneſs and
" Luxury, 'till they have quite loſt the true Spirit of
" *Engliſhmen*, and are become fit to be made Slaves them-
" ſelves, may eaſily be perſuaded to make Slaves of their
" Fellow-ſubjects; and therefore I ſhall always be againſt
" keeping up a numerous regular Army within this Iſland,
" let the Pretences for it be never ſo plauſible: Our Go-
" vernment has been ſupported for many Ages, without
" any ſuch Army, and even during the whole Courſe of
" the laſt two great Wars, there never was a greater
" Number of Forces kept at home for the Defence of this
" Nation than the additional Number now propoſed, a-
" bove what I, as well as a great many other Gentlemen,
" thought neceſſary laſt Year to be kept up.

" Gentlemen talk of Parties and Diviſions among us,
" and of its being neceſſary for us to prepare for our
" Defence before we come to any Reſolution; there may,
" Sir, be little Diviſions among us, but as long as his
" Majeſty enjoys the Affections of his People, thoſe
" Diviſions would immediately ceaſe upon the Approach
" of a foreign Enemy, we would then all unite in the
" Defence of our King and Country, and as to preparing
" for our Defence, it is certain, that half the Number,
" of the Troops we now have would be ſufficient to re-
" pel any ſmall Invaſion that could be ſuddenly brought
" upon us; and if any Deſign ſhould be formed to invade
" us with a great Number of Troops, would not they re-
" quire a great Number of tranſport Ships? Could ſuch
" a naval Armament be prepared without our hearing of
" it? And have not we already voted a great naval Force,
" with which we might eaſily block up our Enemies in
" their own Harbour?

" While the true Maxims of *Engliſh* Policy are pur-
" ſued, neither his Majeſty, Sir, nor any of his Succeſ-
" ſors, will ever have an Occaſion for Standing-armies,
" the King will always find a Security for his Perſon and
" Government in the Hearts and Purſes of his People;
" but if ever a vicious Miniſter ſhall begin to act upon o-
" ther Maxims, Armies may then become neceſſary to
" ſkreen the Miniſter, or even to ſupport his Maſter;
" and ſuch a Miniſter may perhaps find a corrupt Parlia-
" ment, ſervilely and ſlaviſhly complying with his moſt
" unrea-

" unreaſonable Demands: This may ſupport him for a " while, but the Spirit of the People will be rouzed at " laſt, and even that Army, in which he puts his ſole " Truſt, may probable join with the reſt of their Coun- " trymen in taking Vengeance of the Man who attempt- " ed to enſlave his Country.

" This, Sir, I ſay, may probably be the Caſe, but as " Standing-armies may be ſo modell'd and manag'd, as " to become proper Tools for tyrannical Power; there- " fore there is nothing a free People ought to be more cau- " tious of; and as I can ſee no Neceſſity for the Augmen- " tation propoſed, I cannot give my Conſent to the Pro- " poſition. I do not, indeed, know our preſent Situati- " on, but whatever it may be, I muſt ſay, that if by the " Ignorance of him at the Helm, if by his ſhifting the " Sails at every little Turn of the Wind, our Ship be " brought into great Diſtreſs, our Reckoning quite loſt, " he ought in Juſtice and Modeſty to reſign the Helm, " ——A general Council ought to be called, and eve- " ry particular Circumſtance laid fully before them, that " they may from thence learn how Affairs ſtand, ſo as to " be able to judge how to put the Ship in a right " Courſe."

C——*l* C——ey, *Member for* B——ny *in* Cornwall, *ſpoke next for the Augmentation: And then the Queſtion was put upon the Amendment, which upon a Diviſion, was carried in the Negative* 262 *againſt* 162. Queſtion put

After this, the Queſtion was put upon the firſt Motion, which was agreed to without a Diviſion, and then the following Reſolutions were likewiſe agreed to, viz. Reſolutions.

That a Sum not exceeding 647,409 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d. Halfpenny, ſhould be granted to his Majeſty, for defraying the Charge of the ſaid* 17,704 *Men for Guards, Garriſons, and other his Majeſty's Land Forces in* Great-Britain, Guernſey, *and* Jerſey, *for the Year* 1734. And,

That a Sum not exceeding 203,996 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 *d. Halfpenny, ſhould be granted to his Majeſty for maintaining his Majeſty's Forces and Garriſons in the Plantations,* Minorca, *and* Gibraltar, *and for Proviſions for the Garriſons* Annapolis Royal, Canſo, Placentia, *and* Gibraltar, *for the Year* 1734.

By comparing these two Resolutions with the two Resolutions for the same Purposes in the preceding Session it appears, that the additional Expence for this Year comes exactly to the Sum of 35,106 *l.* 5 *s. and* 3. *d. The Sum voted in the preceding Session for these two Services being, for Guards, Garrisons, &c.* 651,484 *l.* 17 *s.* 1 *d. Halfpenny, and for Forces in the Plantations,* Gibraltar, &c. 164,835 *l.* 8 *s.* 1 *d. Halfpenny.*

On Wednesday *the* 13*th of* February, *the Mutiny-Bill having been read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, the Lord Visc.* M———h *stood up and spoke to the Effect as follows,* viz.

L—d M——th's *Speech and Motion for regulating the Army.*

" Sir, tho' an Army be, as yet, no " Part of our Constitution, yet we " find that the Parliament has of late " Years thought proper to keep a " much greater Number of Forces on " Foot in this Kingdom than was " known in former Times. 'Tis true, Sir, I have always been one of those who thought a much less Number of regular Forces sufficient for the Defence of this " Nation, and for the Security of our Government; but " a Majority of both Houses of Parliament have been of " a contrary Opinion, being thereto induced, as I believe, some times by Plots and treasonable Conspiracies " at home, and at other times, by the Situation of our " Affairs abroad, and the precarious State in which the " Affairs of *Europe* happened to be in at the Time. " This, Sir, has been our unfortunate Case, for many " Years past, and it is to be feared, that our Case for " Years to come will not be much better, so that it is " probable, that the same Number of regular Forces, or " perhaps a greater Number, may be thought necessary " to be continued from Year to Year, and therefore, I " think, it is the Business of Parliament to put our Army under such Regulations as may be thought proper " and necessary for the Security of our Constitution."

" It is certain, Sir, that a numerous Standing-army, " entirely under the Influence of the Crown, or of any " one Man, has been what has over-turned the Liberties " of most Countries, and must always be dangerous to " this; and tho' the Parliament have hitherto thought fit " to consent to the keeping up the Number we have at present

" preſent, yet it is well known what Fears and Apprehen-
" ſions that Meaſure has created in the Minds of the Peo-
" ple, and therefore it is become neceſſary for us to think
" of ſome Regulation which may quiet the Minds of the
" People, by ſecuring our Conſtitution as much as poſſible,
" againſt the bad Conſequences uſually attending the keeping
" up of a Standing-army: This, Sir, may, I think, be
" effected in a great Meaſure by making our Army not
" altogether ſo dependent upon the Crown as they are at
" preſent; for the leſs dependent the Army is upon any one
" Man, the leſs dangerous they muſt be to the Liberties of
" their Country; and with this View it is that I ſhall beg
" Leave to make a Motion, which will, I hope, meet
" with a general Approbation.

" There is one Power, Sir, now enjoyed by the Crown,
" which muſt always be attended with the moſt dangerous
" Conſequences; I mean the arbitrary Power now lodged
" in the Crown, of removing the Officers of the Army at
" Pleaſure: At preſent, the Crown, or rather the Mini-
" ſters and Favourites of the Crown, may remove any Of-
" ficer of the Army, without any Reaſon or Cauſe aſſign-
" ed, nay, even without ſo much as accuſing him of any
" Crime or Neglect in his Military Capacity; and this
" Power muſt appear to every Gentleman to be the more
" dangerous, when we conſider how many Gentlemen of
" the Army have Seats in this Houſe, as well as in the
" other Houſe of Parliament.

" In all the other Countries of *Europe* which have any
" Pretences to Liberty, though there are perhaps none of
" them that enjoy ſo much Freedom as we do, yet there are
" by their Laws, ſome wiſe Proviſions made, with reſpect
" to their Armies: In *Holland* no Officer can be broke but
" by the Sentence of a Court Martial; and in *Sweeden*,
" during the Reign of their laſt King, they were ſo ſenſi-
" ble of the many Inconveniences and great Danger of this
" abſolute Power, which their King had over the Army,
" that upon his Demiſe, they made a Law, that no Officer
" ſhould hereafter be removed from his commiſſion in the
" Army, without the Conſent of the Senate.

" This muſt ſhew what Opinion all our Neighbours,
" who have any Regard for the Liberty of their Country,
" have of this arbitrary Power in the Crown, and, as I
" hope, there are no People upon the Earth who have a

" greater Regard to the Liberty of their Country, than the " Gentlemen who now hear me, I ſhall therefore take up " no more of your Time in opening this Affair, but ſhall " take the Liberty to move, That Leave may be given to " bring in a Bill for the better ſecuring the Conſtitution, " by preventing the Officers, not above the Rank of Colo- " nels of Regiments, of ſuch Land-forces as ſhall at any " time be allowed by Authority of Parliament, from being " deprived of their Commiſſions, otherwiſe than by Judg- " ment of a Court-martial to be held for that Purpoſe, or " by Addreſs of either Houſe of Parliament."

Sir J—n F—t's Speech.

Sir J——n F——t. " *Sir*, the no- " ble Lord, who has been pleaſed to " make you the Motion, has opened it " to the Houſe in ſo full and ſo clear a " Manner, and has made it appear to me ſo reaſonable, " that I cannot help joining with his Lordſhip in the Mo- " tion. That a Standing-army is no part of our Conſtitu- " tion, will not, I believe, be denied by any Gentleman in " this Houſe, it being declared ſo by the Mutiny-Bill, " which we have juſt now read a ſecond Time; but yet " our Army has been kept up for ſo many Years, and is " likely to be kept up for ſo many Years to come, that it is " high Time to provide ſome Antidote for that Evil which " every Man ſo juſtly apprehends.

" By the Mutiny-Bill, Sir, it appears, that no common " Soldier can be puniſhed or diſmiſſed as guilty of a Crime, " 'till he be firſt tried and found guilty by the Sentence of a " Court-martial; and that the Officers of the Army ſhould " be in a worſe Situation, that they ſhould be liable to be " removed, as if guilty, without any Crime ſo much as al- " ledged againſt them, or any Tryal or Sentence, appears " to me ſo inconſiſtent, that I am ſurpriſed ſome Regulation " in this Particular has not been made long ago.

" The noble Lord who made this Motion took Notice, " that there were, and, I believe, always will be a great " many Officers of the Army who have Seats in Parlia- " ment; there are now above forty who have Seats in this " Houſe, and though I have a great Opinion of the Honour " of all thoſe Gentlemen who now have Seats in Parlia- " ment; and do not doubt but that they will act with as " much Honour and Integrity as any other Gentleman in " the Houſe, yet as long as they are liable to be turned out

" of

" of their Commiſſions at the Pleaſure of a Miniſter, they " may juſtly ſuſpect that the Continuance of their Com- " miſſions may depend upon their Behaviour in this Houſe, " and therefore it muſt be granted, that they are more lia- " ble to a miniſterial, or a Court-Dependence, than other " Members are; for which Reaſon I am ſure, that they " cannot diſapprove of a Propoſition meant chiefly to ſet " them on the ſame independent Foot that other Gentle- " men are on, with reſpect to their Behaviour in this Houſe: " I cannot, indeed, apprehend, that a Propoſition in itſelf " ſo reaſonable can meet with any Oppoſition, but if it " ſhould, I make no doubt of having the Aſſiſtance of " thoſe Gentlemen of the Army who have the Honour to " be Members of this Houſe, in the Support of a Propoſi- " tion deſigned for their Security, as well as for ſecuring " the Liberties of their Country; I am only afraid leſt " Modeſty may make ſome of them withdraw: This I " ſhall be ſorry for; but I hope none of them will ſhew ſo " much Self-denial as to oppoſe the Motion, only becauſe it " is for their private Intereſts to agree to it. I ſhall not, " Sir, upon this Occaſion give the Houſe any further " Trouble; the Regulation propoſed is ſo apparently rea- " ſonable and neceſſary, that I do not think it requires " much to be ſaid, either to explain or enforce it; and if " any Objections ſhould be ſtarted, I hope other Gentle- " men will take Care to remove them, therefore I ſhall on- " ly ſecond the Motion."

T——s C——k Eſq; Member for *L——d* in *Cornwall.* " Sir, notwith- " ſtanding what has been ſaid, by the " noble Lord who made the Motion, " and the Hon. Gentleman who ſeconded it, I cannot give " my Concurrence. The noble Lord ſet out with ſaying, " that a Standing-army is no Part of our Conſtitution: In " this I'll agree with him; a Standing-army raiſed or kept " up in Time of Peace without Conſent of Parliament is " againſt Law, and even with or without the Conſent of " Parliament, it is certainly no Part of our Conſtitution; " God forbid it ſhould ever become ſo: But it is as certain, " that the Parliament may ſometimes find it neceſſary to " keep up a Standing-army from Year to Year, for the " Support and Defence of our Conſtitution; and for this " Purpoſe it is, Sir, that the Parliament has of late Years

Mr. C——k's *Speech.*

" con-

" ſented to the keeping up of the Army which ſome " Gentlemen in this Houſe have, indeed, thought to " conſiſt of too great a Number, but I do not remember " even to have heard it ſo much as inſinuated, that we " ought not to have any regular Forces at all in the " Country.

" The Conſtitution of this Country is, Sir, the beſt " I know or ever heard of; and therefore I ſhall always " think that all that is incumbent upon us, is to preſerve " and hand it down, as it now is, to thoſe that ſhall come " after us; but if there were any Fault or Flaw in our " Conſtitution, I am ſure the Propoſition now made " to us, would be ſo far from mending, that it would en- " tirely ſap and undermine it. It has always been the " undoubted Prerogative of the Crown, to make and re- " move the Officers of the Army at Pleaſure; this is a " Part of our Conſtitution, and to invade the Preroga- " tive, or wantonly to rob the Crown of any Part of it, " is certainly an Invaſion of our Conſtitution, which Peo- " ple ought to be extreamly cautious of; for if we once " begin to make Alterations or Innovations in our Con- " ſtitution, it is not eaſy to tell, where it will end, or " how far we may go: If we once begin, we may be car- " ried ſuch Lengths, as may entirely ſubvert that Conſti- " tution which has rendered this Nation ſo rich and ſo " powerful, and which makes us at preſent the happieſt " People upon Earth.

" While the Army continues, Sir, in its preſent Condi- " tion, while the Officers depend upon the King for their " Commiſſions, and the whole Army depends upon Par- " liament for its Continuance and Pay, it is certain that " our Conſtitution cannot be ſubverted by Means of our " Army, nor can we be in any Danger from any Num- " ber of regular Forces ſo kept up; but if this Propoſi- " tion ſhould take Place, it would make the Army really " dangerous to our Conſtitution; the Army would then " become independent both of King and Parliament, and " might ſoon make themſelves Maſters of both. There " are many Crimes, Sir, an Officer may be guilty of, " which might give good and ſufficient Reaſon to his Ma- " jeſty to remove him, and yet thoſe Crimes may be ſuch " as cannot properly be tryed by a Court-martial; for " Example, Diſaffection: His Majeſty and all Mankind " may be fully convinced and ſatisfied of the Diſaffection

of

" of an Officer, tho' it be impoſſible to prove that Diſ-
" affection to the Satisfaction of a Court-martial; and
" yet the Diſaffection may be ſo flagrant, and ſo ready
" to break forth in ſome treaſonable Act, that the Safety
" of the Government, the very Being of our Conſtitution,
" may depend upon the immediate Removal of that Offi-
" cer; and as this Propoſition, ſhould it paſs into a Law,
" would make ſuch Officers the more bold and enterpri-
" ſing the Conſequences of their Diſaffection, which could
" not then be immediately prevented, would be the more
" to be dreaded.

" The noble Lord mentioned to us the Caſe of ſome
" of our neighbouring Countries, but I muſt think, that
" when we ſee other People more happy or more free
" than we are ourſelves, it is then Time enough for us
" to fly to other Countries to ſeek Examples for our Imi-
" tation: As to the Caſe of *Holland*, I cannot ſay I have
" lately conſidered their Conſtitution, and therefore I
" ſpeak with Uncertainty, but I believe that, as to their
" Army, their Stadt-holder has the ſame Power that our
" King has; he may, I believe, remove the Officers of
" the Army at Pleaſure, and for us to take from his Ma-
" jeſty that Power which all his Royal Predeceſſors have
" enjoyed, which even the States of *Holland* have truſted
" their ſupreme Magiſtrate with, would, in my Opinion,
" appear very ſtrange, eſpecially ſince it muſt be granted,
" that his Majeſty has never once made an ill Uſe of that
" Power, or done any thing to deſerve its being taken
" from him. In ſhort, Sir, the Propoſition now before
" us I take to be a moſt dangerous Innovation, if not a
" thorough Alteration of our Conſtitution, and therefore
" I cannot conſent to it.

S——l S——ys Eſq; " I am very much ſurprized, Sir, to hear the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt ſay, that this Propoſition would ſap and undermine our Conſtitution; for if a Standing-army be no Part of our Conſtitution, as he himſelf was pleaſed to admit, how can it be poſſible that any Regulation, with reſpect to our Army, can ſap and undermine, or indeed have any Thing to do with our Conſtitution? It is certain, that our Army is not, as yet, any Part of our Conſtitution; but if a Standing-Army be continued, for any Time to come, upon

Mr. S——ys's *Speech.*

" upon the ſame Footing it is at preſent, ſome future " ambitious King, or criminal Prime-Miniſter, may mo- " del and manage it ſo as to make it not only a Part, but, " under them, the whole of our Conſtitution; the Offi- " cers of the Army and other Dependers upon the Crown, " may at laſt become ſo numerous in both Houſes of Par- " liament, that they may come to be almoſt the only " Perſons to meet here, in order to make Laws and im- " poſe Taxes, and then to ſend their Orders to their in- " ferior Officers and Subſtitutes, to execute thoſe Laws, " and levy thoſe Taxes; and all this under the Direction " of an ambitious Prince, or a wicked Miniſter, who may " make a blind Submiſſion to the moſt arbitrary Com- " mands, the only Tenure by which they are to hold " their Commiſſions, or even their Seats in Parliament, " and in ſuch Caſe I would gladly know, where we could " find the Liberties and Privileges of the People of *En-* " *gland*, or any other Conſtitution, but that of our King, " his Miniſters, and his Army.

" The Prerogative of the Crown, this Power, which " our Kings are ſaid always to have enjoyed, and which " Gentlemen are ſo much afraid of the Crown's being " robbed of, is but a very new Prerogative; for a " Standing-Army is ſo far from being a Part of our Con- " ſtitution, that till of late Years there never was any " ſuch Thing known in this Nation: 'Till the Revoluti- " on we never had any ſuch Thing as a regular Stand- " ing Army; the Army that was raiſed at that Time, " was raiſed to defend our Liberties and Properties, and " to aſſiſt a Prince who came to reſcue us from Slavery; " as ſoon as the Danger was over, it was always under- " ſtood, that the Army was to be disbanded, but the " two heavy Wars we were ſucceſsfully engaged in, made " it neceſſary to keep up a Standing-Army during the " Reigns of that Prince and his Succeſſor; and ever ſince " that Time there have always been, I do not know " how, ſome Pretences found to keep up a numerous " Army, even in Times of the moſt profound Peace, ſo " that we ſeem now to be ſo firmly ſaddled with it, that " I am afraid few Gentlemen in this Houſe will live to " ſee our preſent Army, or any Part of them, reduced. " Before the Revolution, thoſe Armies, by which we al- " ways ſo bravely defended our ſelves, thoſe Armies, " which made us a Terror to our Enemies, were Ar-

" mies

" mies raiſed from among the People, upon the Approach " of Danger; and as ſoon as that Danger was over, as " ſoon as Peace returned, the Army was diſmiſſed, and " the Soldiers returned to their uſual Labour and In- " duſtry; in thoſe Days, it is well known, that our Mi- " litary Force did not entirely depend upon our Kings; " the King, indeed, had the chief Command, but moſt of " the other Commanders were ſuch as were choſen by " their reſpective Counties, or ſuch as held their Com- " mands by their Tenures, and could not be removed " from that Command, without being legally found guilty " of a Crime, no more than they could have been re- " moved from their Freeholds: Therefore, when Gen- " tlemen talk of the Prerogative of the Crown, which " they ſay, is to be invaded by this Propoſition, they " muſt be underſtood to mean, only that Prerogative, " which has grown up ſince the Revolution.

" It is certain, Sir, that the Prerogative of the Crown " has always been a very growing Part of our Conſtitu- " tion, and for this Reaſon our Anceſtors have often " been obliged to clip and pare it, otherwiſe all the Li- " berties and Privileges of the People would long ago " have been ſwallowed up by the Prerogative; and I be- " lieve it will be granted, that the Prerogative, even " within theſe laſt thirty or forty Years, has grown " pretty conſiderably; I believe every Gentleman will " admit, that the Power of the Crown is now infinitely " greater than it was for ſome Years after the Revolu- " tion; and I wiſh that theſe Gentlemen, who now ſeem " ſo tender of invading what they call the Prerogative, " would, upon other Occaſions, appear as tender of in- " vading the Liberties of the People: This, Sir, is what " ought to be the principal Care of every Member of " this Houſe; the Crown ſtands in no Need of any Ad- " vocate here, becauſe, by our Conſtitution, the Crown " may put a Stop to any Incroachment upon the Prero- " gative, when the Incroachment is ſuch as may not be " thought neceſſary for the Preſervation of the Liberties " of the People.

" The Gentleman talked, Sir, of Innovations and Al- " terations in our Conſtitution, as of ſomething new and " terrible; I do not know what the Gentleman may " mean by Innovations and Alterations, but I am ſure " our Conſtitution has ſeaſonably met with many Amend-

" ments: Do not we know, that formerly the Crown " not only named, but could remove the Judges, at Plea- " ſure; and this arbitrary Power of Removing, with " Reſpect to the Judges, was formerly a Part of the " Prerogative; but as great Inconveniences were felt " from the Uſe that had been made of this Power, it was " taken from the Crown, and the Judges, when once " named by the Crown, were by Law made Judges for " Life; this Law, when firſt made, was certainly in- " tended to make them Judges for their own Lives; but " even this Part of the Prerogative has begun again to " grow; and thoſe very Gentlemen, the Judges them- " ſelves, have been prevailed on, to find out I do not " know what Quirks and Evaſions, whereby they ſeem " now to have fixed their Right for the Life of another " Perſon only; however, even as it ſtands now, it muſt " be granted, that the Prerogative of the Crown has " thereby been diminiſhed, and whether this was to be " called an Invaſion, an Innovation, or an Alteration, I " do not know; but I am very ſure, it was a very ne- " ceſſary Amendment, which has produced no Inconveni- " ence, nor any Way injured our Conſtitution; and why " doing the ſame Thing, with Reſpect to the Officers of " the Army, ſhould give ſuch a terrible Alarm to ſome " Gentlemen, as if our Conſtitution was thereby to be " ſapped and undermined, I cannot comprehend.

" I will agree with the Hon. Gentleman in this, Sir, " that our Conſtitution, to take it in the general, is as " good, if not better than that of any of our neighbour- " ing Countries, yet in ſome Particulars ſome of them " may have the Advantage of us, and in theſe we ought " not to be aſhamed to take Example from them, and " from thence endeavour to improve and rectify our " own; for political Conſtitutions, even of the beſt Sort, " are like the Conſtitutions of human Bodies, they are " apt to languiſh and decay, and often ſtand in Need of " Reſtoratives; even our own Conſtitution, good as it is, " wants every now and then to be poliſhed and reſtored " to its primitive Luſtre, and particularly that growing " Part, the Prerogative, ought ſometimes to have its " cumberſome Branches lopped off, otherwiſe it may be- " come too heavy for the principal Stock: This is what " our Anceſtors have often done, and this is what, I

" think,

" think, Sir, we may, in the preſent Caſe, do, without " the leaſt Danger.

" The Hon. Gentleman took Notice of the Tryals by " Court-martials, and ſaid, that there were many Things " an Officer might be guilty of for which he ought to be " removed, and which, nevertheleſs, could not be pro- " perly tried, or, at leaſt, not fully proved before a " Court-martial, and he mentioned particularly the Caſe " of Diſaffection: I cannot grant, Sir, that this is a Caſe " which can often happen, but allowing that it might, it " is fully provided againſt by the Motion which the noble " Lord hath been pleaſed to make: Does not the Parlia- " ment ſit every Year? and, in Caſe of an Officer's being " notoriouſly diſaffected, is it to be doubted, but that the " Parliament would addreſs his Majeſty to remove ſuch " an Officer from all Command in the Army? and there " could be no Danger from the Delay, becauſe his Ma- " jeſty could, in the mean Time, ſuſpend him, or even " lay him under an Arreſt, if it ſhould be thought ne- " ceſſary.

[*To be continued.*]

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

Some Remarks on the Courtly Mr. Walſingham.

IN our laſt BEE *we gave our Readers an* Abridgement *of Mr.* D'Anvers's *Obſervations on Mr.* Osborne. *In this* Bee *we ſhall lay before our Readers, an* Extract *of Mr.* D'Anvers's *Remarks on the Courtly Mr.* Walſingham, *as he is pleaſed to call him.*

I have lately (ſays Mr. D'Anvers) provoked Mr. *Walſingham* beyond all Patience, by explaining a *Character* in one of his Papers, which I apprehended to be drawn for his *Patron*; nor hath He, indeed, denied it; but is very angry with me for finding Fault with an Expreſſion or two in that fine Piece of Painting, where he calls the *Gentleman*, whom he was drawing, *Father of the People, and Guardian of their Happineſs.* I took the Liberty to expreſs my Opinion, that *ſuch Appellations* do not properly belong to any *Subject*, but have always been attributed to the *Sovereign.* Upon this, Mr. *Walſingham* ſtates the Caſe in very different Terms, and then charges me with

paltry pettyfogging Knavery, for lugging in the Name of MAJESTY *by Violence on this important Occaſion.* Now, for my part, I cannot ſee any *Violence* in the Caſe. The Remark was obvious, and immediately occurred to ſeveral Gentlemen, who happened to take up his Paper, as well as my ſelf. But, for Godſake, why PETTYFOGGING *Knavery*, of all Expreſſions in the World? There is ſome Diſcretion required even in the Choice of *Epithets*; and, methinks, ſo judicious a Writer as Mr. *Walſingham* ſhould have run over his whole Vocabulary, on this *important Occaſion*, rather than make uſe of one ſo improper; for the Word *Pettyfogging* hath the ſame Effect out of his Mouth, as Mrs. *Osborne's want of* IDEAS.

The *young Gentleman* is ſo much nettled at my Remarks on this Part of his Paper, that He proceeds to vindicate Himſelf in the following Manner.

" It hath ever been allow'd, in a popular Way of writing, " to ſpeak of *Patriots*, and *publick Benefactors*, as *Fathers* " and *Guardians of the People*. 'Twas the antient *ſenatorial* " *Appellation*; and jelous as Princes are of Dignity, not one " of the *Roman Emperors* ever deny'd it to the *Senate*, but " uſed it Themſelves to the Members of that venerable Bo- " dy.

It is certainly true that the Title of *Fathers* was always given to the *Roman Senate*: And that *publick Benefactors* were frequently diſtinguiſhed, in the ſame Manner, with the Appellation of *Patres Patriæ*, or *Fathers of their Country*. But what is this to the Purpoſe? Is there no Difference between a *Comonwealth* and a *Monarchy*? I am ſure that Mr. *Walſingham* and his *Aſſociates* were very ſevere upon me ſome Time ago, for calling our Government a *Sort of* REGAL COMMONWEALTH, and conſtrued it into a Deſign of overturning the Conſtitution. I muſt likewiſe put this Gentleman in mind that there was not a more common Expreſſion amongſt the old *Romans* than the *Majeſty of the People*; and yet if I ſhould expreſly apply it to the *Britiſh People*, or even by way of Alluſion only, I am confident that he would immediately renew the Cry of *Republicaniſm*, and gravely undertake to prove that it was ſtripping the King of the Sacred robes of *Majeſty*, and clapping them on the Back of the *People*.

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It is like wiſe true, as Mr. *Walſingham* obſerves, *that the* Roman Emperors *never denyed the Appellation of* Fathers *to the Senate.* But if He will give himſelf the Trouble to conſult *Tacitus*, *Machiavil*, or almoſt any Writer upon the Reigns of *thoſe Emperors*, He will find that They continued the *Senate* itſelf for no other Reaſon than to cheat the People out of their Liberty, and carry on their *new-invented Tyranny* under *old Name Proprium id* TIBERIO *fuit*, ſays *Tacitus*, *ſcelera nuper reperta priſcis verbis obtegere.* Since it was therefore their Intereſt to maintain the *Form of a Senate*, in order to ſcreen and authorize their wicked Practices; who can wonder that they ſhould likewiſe continue the *old Appellation* for the ſame Purpoſe; It would have been too bareſaced in the worſt of *thoſe Monſters* to have called the *Senate* a Parcel of *Tools* and *Bubbles*, as They really were. Nay, it is remarkable that *Tiberius*, as the ſame Hiſtorian informs us, was ſo cautious of diſcovering his Deſigns, and ſtirring up Jealouſy, that He refuſed the Title of *Father of his Country*, though often preſſed by the People to accept of it. *Nomen* PATRIS PATRIÆ *Tiberius a Populo ſæpius ingeſtum repudiavit.*

But a King of *Great Britain* is, properly ſpeaking, the *Father of his People*, being intended as ſuch by our Conſtitution; and it being one of his moſt endearing Appellations, we are often addreſſed in this Style from the Throne itſelf. I muſt therefore leave the World to judge whether Mr. *Walſingham*'s Application of it was not Improper, at leaſt; and whether he might not as well have complimented his *Patron* with the Title of *Defender of the Faith.*

Thus much concerning our *miniſterial Step-Father*; for I am ſtill willing to give Him that Title, and ſhall always pay Him the Duty, which belongs to it.——Let us now proceed to his *Advocate*'s Obſervations on the *Late Elections* and *Senſe of the People.*

Mr. *Walſingham* ſeems to prevaricate a little upon this Subject; for in his late Satire againſt *Popularity*, He plainly gave up the *Senſe of the People*, by acknowledging, without any Reſerve, *that it is not the Loſs of a* SINGLE CONTEST, *which is to be conſidered as the real Grievance. The Example*, ſaid He, *is of a* GENERAL NATURE. But finding this Conceſſion turn'd ſtrongly againſt Him, and having perhaps, received a gentle Reprimand for it, He began to draw back again,

again, and imitate his old Sister *Osborne*, by diſtinguiſhing between the *Voice of the People* and the *Senſe of the People*; *one* of which He calls *popular Witchcraft* and the *Hallo of the Mob*; whereas he gives us to underſtand that the *other* reſides in the Head, and never breaks forth into any publick Manifeſtations. He likewiſe concurs with the *ſame learned Lady* in Opinion that theſe Men of *ſilent Senſe* are all of the *Court Side*, and from thence concludes that it is ridiculous for us to inſiſt on the noiſy *Voice of the People*. In ſhort they have bandy'd theſe plain Words Backwards and Forwards ſo long, in order to cover the late Diſgrace of their *Patron*, that I verily believe They don't know what they mean Themſelves by the *Senſe of the People*; unleſs it be the *Senſe of People in* PLACES.

Extract from FOG's-JOURNAL.

MR. Fog's *laſt Journal conſiſts chiefly of Extracts from the late Duke of* Wharton's True-Britons, *and from Mr.* Gordon's Tacitus; *we ſhall not therefore give our Readers an* Extract *of* Extracts. *Inſtead of this we ſhall take ſome Notice of a remarkable Letter ſent to Mr.* Fog *by one of his Correſpondents, and inſerted in his laſt Journal but one; we had n t Room to inſert an* Abridgement *of this Letter in our laſt* BEE, *but ſhall do it now.*

The Author of this Letter is not a little angry with one of Mr. Fog's *Correſpondents, who pretended to give the World a* Character *of the late Duke of* Berwick, *in* Fog's *Journal of* June *the 15th. He gave our Readers that Character in our* BEE, No. LXIX. *and we ſhall now lay before them what is ſaid in Contradiction to it, that they may fairly judge which of theſe two Gentlemen is in the Right. One Thing is certain, viz. that the drawing great Mens Characters is ſo difficult a Task, and requires ſo much* Judgment *and* Knowledge of the World, *that it ought never to be attempted but by a maſterly Hand: Mr.* Fog's *laſt Correſpondent begins his Letter with a Complaint, that the late Duke of* Berwick's *Character is placed in a falſe Light, by the Gentleman who pretended to draw it in* Fog's *Journal of* June *the 15th.*

This Writer (ſays Mr. Fog's laſt Correſpondent) begins by ſaying that, "'I will be doing no Diſhonour to "the

" the Duke of *Berwick* to say he was a Soldier of For-
" tune, and as such made War his Trade.

'Tis well known the Misfortunes of King *James* the Second occasioned his Majesty's receiving what Support he had in Foreign Parts; and the Duke of *Berwick* being of an Age to follow his Inclinations; He, with several others, attended that unfortunate King in his Exile. The Duke of *Berwick*'s various Merits, particularly as a Soldier, made the Favour and Distinction he met with from time to time, from the Court of *France*, appear to be a Mark rather of their good Judgment (as to his Particular) than of any other Consideration: 'Tis true, He received from that Nation both Honours and a plentiful Provision, and 'tis as true that the *French* always were attended with Success and Victory whenever he led on their Armies.

'Tis further said, " He was reserv'd even to his Gene-
" ral Officers, rarely consulting them, nor so much as
" communicating the Orders he received, nor the De-
" signs he projected, but as they had their own Parts to
" execute in them.

How this Account was intended, whether to blame or commend, I know not; but certainly 'tis a convincing Proof of a discerning and prudent Mind; his Successes shew the good Effects of it; tho' that may not always attend the best concerted Designs, especially when the executive Part depends on others.

'Tis said, " He miss'd an Opportunity wherein he
" might have gotten great Glory and great Profit, which
" he was not averse to, but he refus'd it even after his
" Word and Honour had been engag'd, because there
" was not a sufficient regular Army for him to com-
" mand.

What this Opportunity was I shall not pretend to decypher, I shall only say, that if his Word and Honour were so given, unless he was someway disabled from performing it, or an utter Impossibility of Success had appeared to him (especially if many Persons of Merit, some his Equals, much more if his Superiors hazarded themselves in the same Cause) He would undoubtedly have done it, or at least, he had a better Reason for not engaging (if he did not) than appears to the Author of his Character, or is in my Power to give for him: People ought to take Care to be very sure that they are Masters of the whole Circumstances of the Affairs they pretend to reason upon,

or

or in my humble Opinion, 'twould be more candid and more wiſe to avoid doing it at all.

The Writer proceeds to ſay, " That as the Duke of " *Berwick* was bred up in the War againſt the *ENGLISH*, " his Enmity to them became a ſecond Nature, which was " the Reaſon (as the Writer ſuppoſed) why he never ſerved " any of that Country beſides thoſe of his own Family.

That he was bred up in ſerving againſt the *Engliſh* is certain, and doubtleſs with notions of not approving every Part of their Conduct, but was ſo far from bearing any Enmity to them, that he ſhewed a remarkable Tenderneſs for them on all Occaſions in his Power; as the *Engliſh* who ſurvived the Battle of *Almanza* did experience in many Inſtances beſides that mentioned in your Paper of his making the Priſoners ſhare Bread with the Troops of his own Army.

It is further alledged, " That he appeared in Arms againſt " *Spain* with *Alacrity* after he had diſtinguiſhed Favours " heaped upon him, and had received the higheſt Honours " from the Prince now reigning.

I wonder where this Writer learnt that he did ſo with *Alacrity!* How ſtudious is he to throw in a Circumſtance to the Diſadvantage of the Duke of *Berwick*; ſince had that been true, it would have been as great a Mark of Ingratitude in him, as he really gave of Fortitude and Obedience in performing a Part that muſt upon many Accidents have been ſhocking to him.

As to what is alledged of his being feared, and not belov'd, I take it, 'tis impoſſible to be loved, without being in ſome Degree feared, or to be long well obeyed, without being both eſteemed and beloved: That the Duke of *Berwick* really was ſo, the general Conſternation of the Army at his Death, and the Tears ſhed for him by all, from the higheſt to the loweſt, is a ſufficient Proof. And his not being an enterpriſing General (as it is termed) is a Mark how much more he valued the Lives of his Fellow-Creatures than his own, ſince while he managed theirs with great Caution, he always expoſed intrepidly (one might add raſhly) his own, by which at laſt he dy'd unfortunatly, if ſo glorious an End ought to be called ſo.

As to his natural Diſpoſition, he was firm in his Temper, brave in his Perſon, ſedate and cool in his Judgment, active and vigilant in Execution, diſpoſed to relent and forgive, when

when it became in his Power to puniſh Offences; for to be inſenſible to Injuries done, or deſigned one, is not a Mark of an high or diſtinguiſhing Mind, but to obtain the Power of Reſenting, and then not to uſe it, ſeems a Proof of a moſt exalted one.

In his ſocial Life, he was an excellent Husband, a good Father, a ſtrict but kind Maſter, a ſteady and valuable Friend, when proper Occaſions offer'd of his ſhewing himſelf ſuch; and 'tis hop'd he never fail'd, nor even ſeem'd to fail in it, except where he wanted the Power of ſerving with Succeſs, *or when Miſrepreſentations where he ſuſpected no Guile may ſometimes have miſled his natural good Judgment.*

We have now laid before our Readers two Characters of the late Duke of Berwick, *drawn by two different Hands, in two of Mr.* Fog's *Journals: There are ſome* Hints *in theſe Characters, to which we believe moſt Readers will want a* Key, *and we ſhall for once venture to ſupply them with one. The Gentlemen who wrote both theſe Characters ſeem to be in the ſame Way of thinking, as to* one *Point: The* Opportunity *which one of them affirms the Duke loſt of gaining* great Glory *and* Profit, *and for which the other endeavours to excuſe him, we take to be the Opportunity of embarking in a* certain Enterprize, *and in the Cauſe of a* certain Gentleman, *to whom his Grace was ſaid to be* nearly related. *The Duke's Conduct with Reſpect to this Gentleman has been variouſly repreſented, and was ſuch as created a* Coldneſs *between them; and yet upon the Whole, we are inclined to believe, that the Duke really* wiſhed well *to this Gentleman, but was* deceived *in ſome* Particulars.

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

The *Nature* and *Tendency* of the *Preſent Oppoſition*, conſider'd.

THAT the Nation (ſays Mr. *Osborne*) ſhould be always watchful over Gentlemen in Power; that they ſhould view every Step they take, oppoſe every Meaſure that hath the leaſt Tendency to Arbitrary Power, and keep them in continual Fear of offending againſt the Laws of their Country, is, no doubt, their higheſt Duty: But that they ſhould ſcatter *Fear* where there's *no Cauſe* of

Fear; raiſe groundleſs Apprehenſions and unreaſonable Jealouſies in the Minds of the People; tell them, that their *Conſtitution* is ſtreſtroy'd by the *Government*, and the *Government* itſelf forfeited, by breaking thro' the *only Tenure* by which tis held; and that they ſhould propagate the Notion of a *Country Intereſt* againſt the *Court*, when the Court hath not appeared to have any Intereſt againſt the Country, is moſt prodigious Wickedneſs, and may one Time or other overturn the Government, and diſſolve the Conſtitution; for theſe Things have a natural and ſtrong Tendency to alienate the Affections of the Subjects from the King, and ſo remove the great, if not the only Support of his Crown and Dignity. And this ill Uſage of a good Government hath alſo a Tendency to put Men in Power upon ſuch Meaſures, in their own Defence, as may in Conſequence, affect our Liberties. For which Reaſons, all wiſe and good Men will abhor *every Oppoſition* that is not *National*, and hath not for its Foundation *real National Evils*; which is not the Caſe of the preſent Oppoſition.

The preſent Oppoſition is not *National*, but *Perſonal*; which, if the People of *England* would conſider, they would find, that they had nothing to do with the Conteſt. The Contention is not, now, between the *Government* and the *People*, or between the King and the *Nation*, nor between the Miniſtry and the People: but between the Gentlemen *in Power*, and certain Gentlemen *out of Power*; and the Strife is, *Who ſhall be greateſt?* This, and This only is the Caſe. The Perſons in *the Oppoſition* are not contending for any Good to the Nation: They are not labouring how to make the People happy, but how to be at the Head of Power. They have, as it were, inſolently ſurrounded and attack'd the Throne; They have, in *Action* at leaſt, told his Majeſty, that he ſhall not keep his Miniſtry, but They will be his Miniſtry, in order to which, they are endeavouring, by all the Ways that *Diſappointment* and *Malice* can invent, to diſtreſs the King's Government; they mingle with *Jacobites* and *Traytors* at Home; they betray our Councils to Foreign Agents; and repreſent Things ſo much to the Diſadvantage of their own Country, as to hinder the Succeſs of Negotiations Abroad: And they alſo ſet the People againſt the Miniſtry by vile Calumny, monſtrous Tales, and impudent Falſhoods; and then gravely ſay,

the

the Sense of the People is against them, and demands their Removal. Whereas, in Truth, there is no Sense of the People against them, but what they have put into them; nor would the People have imagined any *publick Evil*, had not their Papers, sent through the Kingdom, set their Imaginations at work, and made them dream and talk of Evils which they never felt.

Things are seen in a stronger and clearer Light by *Instances* and *Examples*, than by *mere Reasoning*. If we, therefore, look back to the Reigns of the *Stuarts*, we shall see what constitutes an Opposition *National*; and *That* can only be *National Evils*, or real publick Oppressions and Grievances. The Reigns of these Princes were almost *one continual Violation* of the Laws of *England*, or at least, constant Attempts to overturn the *Laws*, and set up *Arbitrary Power*: "Governing without Parlia-"ments; raising Money by the *King's Edicts*; mak-"ing *Proclamations*, Law; and declaring *the Royal* "*Will* bound the Subjects Conscience under pain of Eter-"nal Damnation, were the Works of those Reigns;" but chiefly of that *pious Prince*, whose *uncommon Sufferings* induced the People so far to forget the Evils he had done, as to *dignify* and *distinguish* him with the Title of MARTYR.

In these Reigns there was, indeed, Work enough for the People; *these Reigns* stood in need of *Patriots*; and *Necessity* rais'd *Patriots*, *real* ones; not such *mock Patriots*, and vain Sporters with *Country Interest* as this Age produces: For we live at a Time, when the People have *no National Evils* to complain of, but what are the Effect of the *Opposition*; the Effect of the Conduct of those very Men, who thus *ridiculously* set themselves up at the Head of a Country Interest: for the Laws are sacredly and inviolably maintained; they are made *the standing Measure* of the King's Government, as well as the People's Obedience. Nor are there any Laws made which have the least Tendency to weaken the Security of Property, or advance the Power of the Crown to the Detriment of our Liberties: The Government is not only perfectly *legal*, but the Laws are just and equitable; nor hath there been *one Act of Power* during the Continuance of this Ministry, which hath broke through the Laws of the Lands, or the Laws of Equity and natural Justice.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE King of *France* has ordered 40,000 Men, new Militia, to be raiſed, to replace the ſame Number, which are to be incorporated with the regular Troops; and theſe Men are to be levied as well in the Maritime as inland Parts of the Kingdom.

Ten Men have been draughted out of each Company of the *French* Guards, to replace the Grenadiers, who have been killed at the Siege of Philipsburg.

M. de Guy Trouin lies yet in the Road of *Breſt*, with fifteen Men of War, and has all the Leiſure he can wiſh, to exerciſe and inſtruct the Seamen, who, in *France* are now generally raw and unexperienced, in the Manner of Sea Engagements.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

THERE are great Expectations at the *Hague* of the Arrival of M. *Walpole*, which they there fancy will be a Forerunner of a Congreſs, to be held in that Place, for a general Pacification, under the Mediation of the two Maritime Powers. The Task, however, ſeems to grow every Day more difficult; it is not very probable that the young *Spaniſh* Prince will part with any of the Acquiſitions he has made in *Italy*, or that the Emperor ſhould eaſily digeſt the Loſs of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

THE Court of *Spain* appears in one continued Ecſtacy, on Account of the Succeſſes of the Favourite Prince in *Naples*, and his Allies in other Parts of *Italy*. Nothing is talked of but the future Greatneſs of that young Hero, nor can any Thing be more acceptable to the Court, eſpecially to his Royal Mother. Preparations are made for augmenting the *Spaniſh* Forces, by Land and Sea, that they may be able not only to maintain, but to carry

carry on their Conqueſts. Their next View is upon *Sicily*, of which they hope to make as eaſy a Conqueſt, as they have done of *Naples*, that *Don Carlos* may not only bear the ancient Title of King of both the *Sicilies*, but be in actual Poſſeſſion of them.

ROME *and* ITALY.

THE 29th of laſt Month, being *St. Peter*'s Day, the Pope was conveyed in his Chair of State to the *Vatican*, where his Holineſs received the uſual annual Tribute of a Haſ and a Purſe, for the Sovereignty of the Kingdom of *Naples*, from the Hands of the Prince of *Santa Cruz*, in the Name of his *Imperial* Majeſty. About the ſame Time the Miniſter of *Spain* cauſed a Bank Note, equivalent to the ſaid Tribute, to be left with the *Apoſtolick* Chamber, in the Name of his *Neapolitan* Majeſty, together with a Proteſt againſt the Tribute received by the *Pope*, in the Name of the *Emperor*.

The late Battle in *Italy* near *Parma* was attended with ſeveral unuſual Circumſtances: The Slaughter, which appears to have been great on both Sides, was made by meer Dint of Fire from the ſmall Arms; the Battle laſted near ten Hours, without ceaſing: The Ground the Action happened upon was not above 150 Rod in Front; neither the Artillery nor the Horſe had any Share in it; the Number of general Officers killed and mortally wounded on both Sides is almoſt without a Precedent: But what is moſt ſurprizing the *Imperialiſts*, tho' they were obliged to retire in ſo precipitate a Manner, and were ſo long purſued, without once facing their Purſuers, yet pretend to a Victory, and have made Rejoycings on that Account. But the Circumſtances of their leaving 1600 wounded Men in the Field of Battle, their ſuffering 1600 more to be taken in the Purſuit, a like Number having deſerted during their Flight, their putting 1200 Men into *Guaſtalla*, and ſacrificing them to gain a few Hours March, their breaking down the Bridges on the *Secchia*, and above all, their repaſſing the *Po*, their haſty Retreat over the *Po*, ſpeak pretty plainly on which Side the Victory fell. Our laſt Accounts inform us, that the *Imperial* Army had received no Pay for fifteen Days before the Battle, ſo that Count *Merci* found himſelf obliged in a Manner to make one deſperate Puſh while he could keep his Army

Army about him: His Behaviour ſeems to be that of a Man, fully determined either to *Conquer* or to *Dye*.

GERMANY.

THE King of *Pruſſia* arrived at the *Imperial* Camp on the *Rhine*, the 14th Inſtant, under the Title of the Margrave of *Brandenburg*; and his Majeſty will accept of no Honours but what are due to him as ſuch. The two Armies advance ſtill nearer to one another. The *French* had raiſed a Redoubt at the Head of their Camp; but the *Germans*, with a Detachment of two Thouſand Men, have got Poſſeſſion of it, and have placed eight Pieces of Cannon in it, with which they continually fire on the *French* Intrenchments.

In the Night between the 11th and the 12th the *French* made a general Aſſault on the Crown Work of *Philipsburg*, but were repulſed with conſiderable Loſs. The 14th at Night they renewed the Attack and ſucceeded, after a brave Defence on the Side of the Beſieged. They immediately erected Batteries on that Work, and began to cannonade the Body of the Place. The 16th they found they had made a ſufficient Breach in the ſaillant Angle of the Baſtion, and in the Courtain; upon which having made a Lodgment, Count *Wutgenau*, Governor of the Place deſired to capitulate; but the Particulars of what followed we muſt expect by the next Poſt.

By the Way of *Berlin* we are informed that King *Staniſlaus* arrived at *Marienwarder*, in *Pruſſia*, on the third Inſtant, in the Habit of a Peaſant, quite alone, on a Common Cart, conducted by a Boy. It is ſaid that his Majeſty is preparing to remove from thence to *Konigsburg*, the Capital of *Pruſſia*.

Our *Dreſden* Letters advice that King *Auguſtus* being inform'd of the Surrender of *Dantzick*, was to depart for that City the eighth Inſtant.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

The Capitulation of the City of *Dantzick*, which was ſaid to have been ratified the ſeventh Inſtant, was ſo ſign'd till the ninth, ſome Difficulties which aroſe having hindred the ſettling of ſome Points 'till that Day. We have

have no Account yet of the Condition upon which that City ſurrendered; it is only, in general ſaid, that they are to pay a Million of Crowns towards defraying the Expence of the War, 400,000, within three Weeks, and the Remainder, within a Year, at two Payments, to be regulated with Deputies they are to ſend to *Petersburg*. Some Accounts add, that Count *Munich* demands another Million of Crowns of the Magiſtrates for having ſuffered King *Staniſlaus* to eſcape; but, at the ſame Time, gives them Hopes, that the *Czarina*, upon their humble Supplication may be induced graciouſly to diſpence with their Payment of this laſt Sum: Some Accounts ſay, the Count actually deſiſted from this laſt Demand, and gave the Magiſtrates Reaſon to hope the *Czarina* might remit the 600,000 Crowns of the firſt Million. It is likewiſe ſaid, that a general Amneſty is granted with the Exception of ſome few Perſons only, who are to ſubmit to the Goodneſs and Generoſity of King *Auguſtus*.

The Marquiſs *de Monti* aſſured Count *Munich*, in a Letter he wro e him, that none but himſelf and ſome of his Domeſticks were concerned in the Eſcape of King *Staniſlaus*, and that neither the *Poliſh* Lords, nor the Magiſtrates of *Dantzick* had any Hand in it. The Regiment of Guards, and that of *Buchow*, were allowed to march out of *Dantzick* with all military Honours, and were afterwards diſarmed, according to Agreement. A Regiment has been ſince formed out of them of ſuch as were willing to ſerve King *Auguſtus*, and for thoſe who would not, they had their Liberty to go whither they thought fit.

The Marquiſs *de Monti*, after having wrote two Letters to Count *Munich*, inſiſting upon his Rights and Privileges as an Ambaſſadour, went with his whole Retinue out of *Dantzick* into the *Ruſſian* Camp, where he yet remains under a Guard of a Hundred Men, 'till the Count receives an Order from his Court, how he is to treat him, whether as an Ambaſſador accredited to the Republick of *Poland*, or as the Marquiſs *de Monti*, formerly Ambaſſadour, &c. as he now Stiles him. This being a Point, in which the Count thinks he has Reaſon to act with Caution; he has ſent an Expreſs to *Petersburg* for particular Inſtructions.

King

King *Staniſlaus* when he quitted *Dantzick*, left two pathetick Letters behind him, all wrote with his *own Hand:* One of theſe Letters was directed to the Primate, and thoſe Poliſh Grandees who were in the Place; The other was directed to the City of *Dantzick*. In the firſt he aſſures his Friends, that nothing but their own Perſwaſions ſhould have induced him to have left them; in his Letter to the *Dantzickers* he aſſures them, that no Time ſhall ever efface from his Memory thoſe Proofs of *Loyalty* and *Fidelity* which they have ſhewn him; and that he will make it the Buſineſs of his Life to convince them, if poſſible, that they have not ſerved an ungrateful Prince. He confeſſes, that while he was writing theſe Letters, the Thoughts of his being torn from ſuch Friends, forced Tears from his Eyes; and wiſhes, that inſtead of what he writes, they could read the tender Sentiments which are engraved in his Heart. In ſhort, his Letters carry with them the ſtrongeſt Marks of their being wrote by a generous and good natured Prince, who ſeems to have ſuch lively Notions of Gratitude and Honour, as might induce wiſe Men to hazard their Fortunes in his Service, without calling their Prudence in Queſtion. We are told, that though he is without either Equipage or Servants, he bears his Misfortunes with ſo much Courage and Reſignation, and has ſomething in his whole Behaviour which is ſo truly noble, and ſo ſweetly engaging, that every one is charmed who ſees or converſes with him: On this Occaſion we ſhall for once turn *Prophets*, and venture to *foretel*, that Providence will not ſuffer ſo great a Soul to be quite oppreſſed; but that, low as this Prince is at preſent, he will once more mount the Throne of *Poland*, and make his Country happy in the Exerciſe of his *Virtues*.

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

WE have as yet nothing new from theſe Parts.

DOMESTICK

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

LONDON, *July* 18.

LAST Tueſday the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, one of the ſixteen Peers of Scotland, arrived here from Edinburgh; and Yeſterday he waited on their Majeſties at Kenſington.

We hear that his Majeſty hath been pleaſed to appoint the ſaid Earl to the Command of the Regiment of Foot lately commanded by the Right Hon. the Lord Cadogan.

His Majeſty has been pleas'd to appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Leven, to be one of the Ordinary Lords of the Seſſion in Scotland, in the Room of the Lord Grange.

On Tueſday Night his Excellency Baron Sparr, Envoy from the King of Sweden, receiv'd an Expreſs by an extraordinary Courier from his Court; and Yeſterday Morning his Excellency went to Kenſington, to communicate the ſame to his Majeſty.

Yeſterday Ralph Ratcliffe, Eſq; Loriner, Drank to by Sir Edward Beecher in 1728; Richard Chiſwell, Eſq; Mercer, drank to by Sir Robert Baylis, in 1729, and Barton Clarke Eſq; Cooper, drank to by the preſent Lord Mayor, paid their Fines into the Chamber of London, to be excus'd from being eligible to the Office of Sheriffs

This Day will be held a General Council at Kenſington, when Mr. Serjeant Urling, Deputy Recorder of this City, will attend and make his Report of the ſix Malefactors now under Sentence of Death in Newgate.

Laſt Tueſday John Howard, of Putney, Eſq; a Relation to the Right Hon. the Earl of Stafford, was married to Miſs Leigh, Daughter and Heireſs of the late --- Leigh, Eſq; of Brentford.

July 19. Yeſterday was a Cabinet Council, when Mr Serjeant Urling, Deputy Recorder, having made his Report of the ſix Malefactors under Sentence of Death in Newgate, his Majeſty was

graciouſly pleas'd to Pardon Humphry Rammington, who was condemn'd for the Murder of one Wells with a Dung-Fork near Whetſtone; to reprieve for 14 Years Tranſportation, Nicholas Baldwyn, convicted of robbing his Maſters Meſſrs. Chace and Company, and Anne Knight, one of the Coiners, who is with Child; and to order for Execution the three other Coiners, viz. Mary Haycock, Elizabeth Tracey, and Catherine Tracey, alia Bogle, who will be drawn to Tyburn in Sledges, and burnt to Death under the Gallows.

Yeſterday Morning Thomas Martin, Eſq; Goldſmith, and Nathaniel Garland, Eſq; Mercer, both drank to by Sir Edward Beecher in 1728, paid their Fines into the Chamber of London, and were afterwards, together with Sir John Lade, Bart. Thomas Walker, Joſiah Nicholſon, Edward Strong, Ralph Ratcliffe, Richard Chiſwell, and Bartholomew Clarke, Eſqrs. who had before ſeverally paid their Fines, excuſed by the Court of Common-Council from being eligible to the Office of Sheriffs.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	167	Buried	Males	239
	Females	152		Females	206
	In all	319		In all	445

Decreaſed in the Burials this Week 15.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, &c.

VICE and VIRTUE.

I.

HOW pleaſing are the Paths to Sin!
How ſweet the tempting Way!
Which leads the Youth deluded in,
Like Baits, that hide the wily Gin,
And catch the heedleſs Prey!

Regard-

II.

Regardless of the destin'd Pain,
Which must pursue his Crime,
The fleeting Joy so fills his Brain,
He deems it idle, weak and vain,
To think on future Time.

III.

In vain essays weak Reason's *Force*
His Passions *to controul!*
As easy 'tis to stop the Course
Of the fierce wild Arabian *Horse,*
As guide th' unbridled Soul.

IV.

From Crime to Crime he hurries on,
Still for new Pleasure glows;
The purer Charms of Life unknown,
He fancies nothing but the Town,
True Happiness bestows.

V.

Now AGE *comes on for* him *too fast;*
(AGE *which the* Good *desire*)
For tho' his former Vigour's past,
Yet still his Inclinations last,
And burn with youthful Fire.

VI.

Strait Death appears in dread Array,
And Speaks a vengeful God;
Now! Now! too late, in dire Dismay,
He strives, but knows not how to pray,
And trembles at the Rod.

VII.

Aghast he views, with Sighs and Tears,
Eternity arise;
So near the dreadful Scene appears,
That mad with agonizing Fears,
He raves, despairs, and dies.

VIII.

Change now the Scene; see that Man's WAY,
O'er whom no Vice presides;
Whom no mean Pleasures lead astray;
While Virtue, with its purest Ray,
His Thoughts and Actions guides.

He

IX.

He rightly weighs the Sinners State,
And ſhuns the fleeting Joy;
His Thoughts a nobler Bliſs create,
(The Pleaſures of a future tate)
Which Time can ne'er deſtroy.

X.

Vice *is, to him, an unknown Gueſt,*
For arm'd with Wiſdom's *Shield,*
Thoſe Paſſions *which diſturb our Reſt,*
By him defeated an ſuppreſt,
To ſtronger REASON *yield.*

XI.

All tranſient Joys to him appear,
Scarce worthy of Regard;
The great Man's Frowns he ſcorns to fear,
His VIRTUE *makes him* eaſy *here,*
And is it's own Reward.

XII.

Mean while unruffled, pleas'd, ſedate,
He ſees his Life decay;
And knows inevitable Fate,
Will ſoon his happy Soul tranſlate,
To endles Tracts of Day.

XIII.

Such Pleaſures fill the Traveller's Breaſt,
When wiſh'd-for Home he ſees;
His weary'd Limbs with Toil oppreſt,
He gladly lays him down to reſt,
And taſtes the Sweets of Eaſe.